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Select Poetry.

☞ Here is a fire-side song, which, in sweet and touching beauty, has no superior in the whole range of English literature.

Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home.

Be kind to thy Father; for when thou wert young,
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father; for now he is old,
His locks intermingle with gray,
His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold,
Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother; for lo! on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
O, well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind has she been.
Remember thy mother; for thee will she pray,
As long as God giveth her breath;
With accents of kindness then cheer her long way,
E'en to the dark valley of death.

Be kind to thy Brother, his heart will have dearth,
If the smile of thy love be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at their birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother, wherever you are,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer by far,
Than pearls on the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy Sister, not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love,
The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Be kind to thy Father once fearless and bold,
Be kind to thy mother, so near,
Be kind to thy Brother, nor show thy heart cold,
Be kind to thy Sister so dear.

WOMAN.

Proud man may climb ambition's height,
And seek to win the meed of fame;
Yes, he may feel his heart beat right,
When glory beams around his name;
But not for these does woman seek,
Far humbler her ambition's shown,
At home she reigns a sovereign meek—
A woman lives to love alone.

Still in her daily duty moves,
With thoughtful brow and steadfast mind,
She proves her faith in him she loves,
By gentle smiles and accept kind;
The praise of one dear voice alone
Is all she claims—withhold it not,
Oh, ye to whom her heart hath flown,
For 'tis the sun that lights her lot.

If cold neglect or anger strange
Should prove her portion, yet the ray
Of her pure love will never change.
Tho' hope, and health, and bliss decay,
By patient smiles and kinder tone
The truant gently she recalls,
Or, if perchance reproach is shown,
'Tis in the tear that silent falls.

Woman hath faults and weakness too,
But stronger man, oh! blame them not:
Believe me, her affection true
Thro' changeful life shall cheer thy lot.
Home ties, home love, let none disdain;
More dear than wealth or fame could prove,
They o'er the heart triumphant reign,
And all are blest in woman's love.

Tales and Sketches.

THE FATAL TRICK.

"Bounds which with one fatal spring the mighty brute,
—wide waving to and fro
His angry tail: red roll his eyes, dilated grow."
"Where his vast neck just mingles with the spine;
Sheathed in his form the deadly weapon lies."
Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

Upon one evening, a party of collegians and young bloods of the towns had met together at my room to play and carouse. In fact, it was a regular meeting of the hunters, who assembled twice a week,—We kept it up jollily until midnight, having in that time managed to get full of Bacchus, when Somers proposed that we should sally forth and astonish the town by some well-planned and well-directed piece of mischief. Without any of us having a very clear conception of our actions or intentions, we hailed the proposition with drunken rapture, and started forth.

A traveling menagerie had arrived in town the day before, and among the wonders it contained was a young bear. The poor animal had become so well beaten, that he became very humble, and acquired a number of amusing tricks. Of this we were all aware, having visited the menagerie the day before. Just as we passed the spot where the animals were confined, it occured to us what rare sport it would be to capture poor Bruin and place him in the chemical lecture room, to astonish on the next day, professors and the class.

No sooner had I made the proposition to this effect than it was adopted, and all volunteered the assistance in carrying it into execution. The tent or pavillion which covered the beasts, was erected in the great yard of the principal tavern.—The cages each containing one or more animals, were iron-grated boxes, standing on wheels, by means of which they had been dragged into town. They were ranged round the interior of the tent, forming a circular array of wood and iron. Not imagining that any one would disturb the animals, the showmen and keepers had retired to rest along with the inmates of the tavern, leaving the tents entirely unwatched. Thus we were afforded a clear field in which to execute our scheme. After several of our number had been posted as sentinels, the rest crept in under the canvass, and entered the arena. It was some time before we could, in the deep darkness of the place, identify the cage in which our friend Bruin had been placed to sleep. After stumbling over divers things scattered about and peering here and there in the dark, we found the object of our search. There, in a substantial cage. was the dim outline of the animal, his two white eyes flashing fire at being aroused from his quiet slumber.

The next difficulty that occurred to us was the mode of conveying him to the college, which was some hundred yards distant. Some of the revellers proposed that we should throw a halter over his neck and so drag him along. We rejected this, not from any personal fear, since we had arrived at that point which makes one oblivious of danger, but lest we should be seen by some late straggler, and have our fun spoiled. A better plan was, after much scheming, devised, and one which met with universal acquiescence.

In the tavern yard stood a water hogshead with a sliding lid fastened by means of a hasp and staple. We had only to roll this in, slide down the box from the wheels, open the door immediately in the front of the hogshead drive the animal in. We could then push down the lid of the cask, secure it by means of a rope passed through the staples, and roll our prisoner and prison house to the college.

No sooner was this suggested than we hastened to put it into execution. The cage with our united efforts, was slid quietly down from the wheels—Bruin growling all the time with anger—the hogshead was rolled in and placed upon end in front of the cage, and the animal stirred up with our canes. With a terrific yell he rushed in, and we closed the lid suddenly down upon him, fastening it at the same time in a secure manner. The yell of the bear had roused the other animals and our ears were regaled for the next ten minutes with a variety of hideous sounds, that wakened fearfully the sleeping echoes of the night. The animal in the hogshead growled, and his voice came like distant thunder, so deadened was it by the wood in which he lay. His fellows had no incumbrance to their voices and they howled as clearly as though they had been in their native forests.

Fearful of being discovered, we remained quiet for a time, holding our breaths in suspense. But no one disturbed or tho't of disturbing us. The animals often started a chorus of strange noises during the night, and the keepers thinking nothing unusual to be the matter, merely cursed the unruly beasts for destroying the unity of their rest, and turning back, went to sleep again.

As soon as quiet was restored, we slit a hole in the canvass for we were afraid to emerge by the aperture which faced the tavern, rolled our hogshead through the yard to the back gate, which we unfastened, and then passing the road, started at a quick rate for our place of destination. Over and over went the hogshead, the animal within growling at the rough treatment he received, and we nearly convulsed with laughter at the uncouthness of the noise he made.

At length we reached the back part of the college, when one of our party climbed over the wall and unfastened the gate. We rolled in our prize to the back door of the laboratory, the place where our professor of chemistry lectured. We found that in consequence of the narrowness of the door, the hogshead would not enter. Such being the case, we were about to start the animal through the open door, when an idea more redolent of fun struck the fancy of Somers. Back of the lecture room was a small apartment containing odds and ends, and which was not visited perhaps, once a week. He said rightly, that if we placed Bruin in this apartment he would not likely be discovered until some time during the lecture of the Professor, when the noise he would be apt to make attracting attention, the plot would readily be brought to a crisis. We joined our strength, and, upon our shoulders, up went the hogshead, until it was placed on a level with the window. A light young fellow, the smallest of the party, climbed up, hoisted the window, and slid up the lid of the cask. We shook the hogshead violently, but at first to no purpose. The animal was thoroughly frightened, and lay still with only an occasional growl. We shook it again and he started. There was but one possible mode of progression, which was straight forward—and the brute gave one spring through the window. There was a crash of glass, a howl, and the terrified animal, crouching in the corner, remained silent. Our little companion closed the sash and leaped down.—We rolled the hogshead up into a corner of the yard, and returning to our rooms, continued our revelry till near daylight.

It was about noon when I awoke. I hurried on my clothes, passed a wet towel round my head, swallowed some soda water, and afterwards a cup of tea, and then hastened to the college. It was the hour for the professor to lecture on chemistry, and I entered the room just as he had commenced to descant upon the subject. The class were all wrapt in attention—for the lecturer was an able man and was treating upon "Light," a matter of interest, and capable of beautiful illustration. He had scarcely finished his short and eloquent exordium, before we heard a crash of bottles, and a low, startling growl in the next room. The Professor started, and stopped a moment, while those of the class not in the secret, looked at each other in astonishment. There was a pause of a few seconds duration—and then the professor proceeded.

I began to feel alarmed, I remembered what had been done the night before. Under ordinary circumstances there was no danger to be apprehended. The bear was tame enough, and had been whipped until he had imbibed a proper sense of the superority of man. But from the sounds I judged Bruin had worked himself into the room separated from us by a thin partition full of windows, in which were kept the various drugs used in illustrating experiments. There were a great many carboys and bottles of acid in that room. Should he overset any of these and their contents touch his skin, he would be apt to break through the windows of the apartment and do some mischief before we could secure him. By the looks of my companions I saw they entertained the same fears.

There was another crash and growl. The professor stopped again, and the class looked around in dismay. Those who were acquainted with the cause of the noise, could scarcely keep their countenance. In spite of the alarm under which they labored, there was something so ludicrous in the growl, especially when we figured to ourselves the coming consternation of the class, that they could hardly refrain from laughing outright. The professor, who could not tell from whence the sound proceeded, and thought it a trick of the class, reproved them severely, and then continued his lecture. "Gentlemen," said he preparing for a brilliant experiment, "I will show you a most startling effect."

And he did. Hark! there was a sudden crash, as if every bottle in the place had been destroyed at once—a smoke rose up—there was a terrific howl that made the blood curdle and the marrow thrill—and through that frail—Father of Truth! we had mistaken the case—there leaped forth, infuriated with the burning liquid which streamed over him—horrors!—an untamed royal tiger.

No words can describe the consternation of the class. Not one stirred. Petrified by horror—motionless—breathless—there we sat. Not a muscle quivered, so rigid were we in our intense fear. It was our preservation. Maddened with the pain, the animal rushed on with terrific bounds, and meeting with no obstacle, passed down the stairs into the great hall. There as he leaped and rolled, and howled in his agony, the eldest daughter of our janitor, coming with a message unwittingly entered. She screamed and fell. The tiger, frantic with the acid, which was eating his very flesh, heeded her not.—On he passed and the girl lived. Better had she died, for never more shone the light of reason her in vacant eyes. From that day forth she was a gibbering, incurable idiot.

On passed the tiger—on! on!—through the streets, with the populace flying to every side for shelter—passed his old prison, where the keepers stood wondering at his escape—on he went, bound after bound, howling, screaming with agony. On he went, while behind, before, and around, rose up the mingled cry of men, women and children—"The tiger! the tiger!"

At the extremity of the main street, a traveler was riding quietly to his home. He heard the noise him, behind and casting his eyes around saw the cause. He spurred his horse who started snorting with terror, for he saw the coming of the mighty animal as well as his master. It was in vain. The tiger noted not the man. He only saw the terrified steed. One leap—the distance was just saved—and he struck his claws into the hind quarters of the horse, who unmindful of the double burthen, rushed on, bearing the fearful load as though it were a feather's weight. The man received no hurt. With presence of mind and coolness most determined—for it resulted from despair—he drew his bowie knife from his bosom, and with a firm stroke, buried it to the hilt in the neck of the tiger. The spinal marrow of the royal brute was severed, and he died instantly. But he did not release his hold. Still, with the death grip, he clung to his place, his eyes glassed and glaring, and his claws sunk deep into the flesh. On went the horse, snorting, plunging and rearing in mingled pain and terror—on he went, until exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood he fell prostrate.—Those who came that way an hour after, cautiously and timidly saw the three stretching together. They watched awhile, and found they did not move. They stole up—lo, the horse and tiger were dead, and over their lifeless forms was the traveler, insensible, though alive, and still grasping in his hand the friendly knife.

The Lost Ring.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

The Counts of Hapsburg, a powerful family of the cantons of Argan in Switzerland, the Counts of Rapperschwyl, rulers of the Lake of Zurich, the Counts of Toggenburg, rivals of both these houses, in their impregnable stronghold of Fischingen, and several other influential chieftains, disputed among themselves the dominion of these groups of mountains, lakes and forests. Their nominal subordination to the empire of Germany was regulated exclusively by their interest. Individual caprice was the only law they acknowledged. Their manners were as wild and savage as their locality; their traditions teemed with blood—those of the Courts of Toggenburg in particular bore ample testimony to the arbitrary ferocity of their judgments. The castle of this family erected on the summit of a rock overhanging the lake, was totally inaccessible to an enemy. One of the lords of this house, Henry of Toggenburg, had married a lady named Ida, whose beauty became the miracle and theme of the entire land. The count was jealous as he was affectionately attached to his helpmate. Chance gave an apparent substance to this deadly shadow which embittered his happiness. One day, while the countess was contemplating from a window in her tower the lake and the valleys which lay expanded before her eyes in the abstraction of the moment she suffered her wedding ring, which had slipped accidentally from her finger to remain on the ledge of the window, and returned without noticing the loss. A crow, flying round the battlements, observed the ring glittering under a ray of the sun. Attracted, as all birds are, by the brilliancy of the gold, the crow alighted on the tower, and thrusting its neck between the bars carried off the ring to its nest. Discovering afterward that the gold was of less value than an earth-worm to feed her young, she pushed it over the edge of the nest, and allowed it to fall upon the beach.

A page belonging to the castle, hunting in that neighborhood some days after, found the ring, and not knowing to whom to restore it, placed it upon his finger, without dreaming of future mischief. Count Henry seeing the ring upon the finger of his page, immediately persuaded himself that it was a gift from his wife to her paramour, and the evidence of a criminal intercourse. Without listening to any counsel or argument beyond the impulse of vengeance, he caused the young page to be bound to the tail of an untamed horse, who dragged his dislocated members, in mad career, across the rocks and precipices; then taking his innocent wife in his arms, he precipitated her from the top of the battlements into the chasm below; but the gulf rejected the victim. The rocks, covered with thorny shrubs, retained the beautiful Ida suspended by her garments and long tresses over the brink of the abyss. She contrived to escape under the shadow of night, and demanded sanctuary at the convent of Fischingen. Her innocence, discovered and acknowledged too late, brought her repentant husband to her feet; but although she pardoned the action, she steadily refused ever again to live with him as his wife, and passed the remainder of her days in a cell of a monastery, praying for the guilty count and the unfortunate page who had been so cruelly immolated to an unfounded suspicion.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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REVOLUTIONARY MEN AND REMINISCENCES.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from "near Leetown, Jefferson county, Virginia," sends that paper an interesting letter about Revolutionary men and reminiscences, from which we make the following extract:

In the immediate vicinity of the spot from which I address you these lines, are the dilapidated and antique residences of three distinguished Major Generals of the American Revolution. Within a radius of one mile and a half lived, long and weary years, Chas. Lee, the sinister hero of Monmouth; Horatio Gates, the loser of the battle of Camden and the Southern campaign; and Adam Stephen, the early friend of Washington. In this little village—on whose golden forests I am gazing—under the shadows of the great woods here—remote from camps and the flashing world, these three warriors rusted out the remainder of their lives in inglorious repose, the swords in moth eaten scabbards no more to be drawn. Here, if I mistake not, two of them died, and soon even these lingering memorials of them will crumble and disappear as their figures are fading from the general mind.

Lee's house is a hundred paces from the little assemblage of houses called by his name, and is an oblong building of stone, with chimneys at each end and midway—low, with a rude porch, depending, as it were, above the rough door, and with a few outhouses. Gates lived somewhat further from the town, in a plain, undecorated building; and Stephen occupied a mansion probably built by the earliest pioneers of the valley, in which everything is small and confined but the fire place. But that is neither small nor confined. It is grand—enormous! Around it how many good companions must have gathered in the olden day, and what sounds of revelry shook the rafters overhead! You may read of Adam Stephen in Sparks' edition of the writings of Washington; and there you will find that among the hardy gentlemen who stood shoulder to shoulder with the young chief at Winchester, when the Indians ravaged the valley a hundred years ago, was Lieutenant Stephen. A large landed proprietor hereabouts, he doubtless resented the trespass of the Indians upon his grounds, stretching toward the foot of the great North Mountain—at least, we know that he did good service. He was afterwards an effective officer in the Revolutionary struggle; but left the army about the period of the battle of Princeton, disgusted at something or other—and so came hither, and lived and died.

Of Gates and Lee more is known; the story of the woful quarrel of the latter with Washington at Monmouth, you may read in full in the recently published third volume of Irving's great work. It is probable that history will finally show that Lee was not so much in the wrong as the world supposes.—That he made a blunder in ordering his forces to retreat—and that his retreat very nearly ruined all the plans of Washington, and lost us the battle—this is certain. But it was probably an error of the judgment—not a want of courage. In Leutz's great picture, he sits on his horse sullenly before the chief, whose hot anger flames out—all that he did and said afterwards was sullen too, unfortunately. High words—indignant correspondence; Washington cold and haughty—Lee raging; then a court-martial—suspension for a year—and Lee, in utter disgust, threw up his commission, and came hither 'to hoe tobacco—that being the best school for a General,' he said, with a sneer at Washington.—And here in this poor and obscure dwelling, as I have said, rusted out the sharp spirit of Lee, and fell into dust and oblivion. With a few neighbors, no friends; surrounded by hounds and horses, and making the chase his only occupation, nearly; thus lived the general and died. One day, long afterwards, says a tradition of the neighborhood, Washington sent his old adversary a note, saying that he would call on a certain morning and see him—that he hoped all past contention and bitterness had been forgotten—he was coming to see him as an old comrade in arms, as a friend.

On the day fixed for the visit, Lee sent away all his servants—placed upon the locked front door a paper with "No meat cooked to-day," written thereon—and then followed his servants, leaving Washington to knock in vain. He never returned, and with the passing year the eccentric soldier grew more and more morose and repelling. The ground floor of his house was divided by chalk lines merely, forming thus four compartments. In the first he kept his books—in the second was his bed—his saddles and hunting gear in the third; the fourth was used for a kitchen.—He could thus sit in one spot, he said with grim humor, and overlook his entire household. Tired of his dogs and his silent misanthropy at last, he commenced his silent "Queries, Political and Military"—an attack on Washington. But the world declined listening to him, and then tired of life, the cynical spirit of Charles Lee fled to other realms. His last words were—"Stand by me, my brave grenadiers!" and so he ended his career on earth.

A word now of the third ray of my triad of warriors. Horatio Gates came to the old house yonder after the battle of Camden. It was the Gates who had taken Burgoyne, and whose popularity at one time overshadowed Washington's.

But now, alas! how fallen! The breath of an indignant public opinion had blasted him; and his laurels were all seared and withered. He had lost the battle of Camden—and had been deposed from the command of the army of the South, to make way for Greene—over his head lowered a heavy cloud of public execration almost; and Congress, it was said, had prepared its thunderbolt to strike him. But the bolt never fell. The sad soldier's sorrow was respected. They left him to die in peace here—enough punishment that the magnificent drama of the Revolution was played out, independent of one who had enacted so splendid a part in the earlier acts. These three old wooden houses are the visible remains of three vigorous lives—in them to the musing eye, the spirits of Gates, and Lee, and Stephen hover around there still, speaking in every whisper of the pine trees and the oaks—those ancient oaks of the noble English looking "chase" which murmur yonder through the window—through whose lengthened vista appears the lone mansion of General Adam Stephen. Here, within a gun shot almost of each other, these men of history reposed—though not happily, we must conclude—after all their struggles. The current of the Opequon, resonant in old days with savage shouts and dyed with blood, murmured by them, and perhaps spoke to their minds of other days—typifying human things which ever bud and flow, and change like the skies of autumn yonder—the gorgeous leaves, whose colors vary with each day.

Woman and Marriage.

I have speculated a great deal upon matrimony. I have seen a young and beautiful woman, the pride of gay circles, married, as the world says, well. Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their furniture and their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for them; as the young are sometimes carried away by similar feelings. I love to get, unobserved, into a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and her soft eyes meeting me in their pride of life, weave a dream of future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now not forbidden tenderness; and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly come back from the crowded and the empty mirth of the gay to each others quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature who blushes even now in his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come, and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the tide that goes flowing through the heart, and gaze with him on the graceful form as she moves about for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshaded beauty. I go forward years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces resigned into dignity, and loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows her the same fervent love and delicate attentions which first won her; and their fair children are grown about them, and they go on full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die.—*Washington Irving*

PRINTERS AND PARADOXES.—A printer, says Oliver, is the most curious being living. He may have a *bank* and *coins*, and not worth a cent; have *small caps*, and have neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets along swifter by *setting fast*. He may be making *impressions* without eloquence; may use the *lye*, without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot *stand* while they *set*, he can *set standing*, and do both at the same time; have to use *furniture* and yet have no dwelling; may make and put away *pi*, and never see a pie, much less eat it during his whole life; may *press* a great deal and not ask a favor; may handle a *shooting iron*, and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the *lever* that moves the world, and yet be as far from moving the globe as a hog under a molehill; spreads *sheets* without being a housewife; he may *lay his form on a bed*, and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the *dagger* without shedding blood, and from the earth he may handle stars; he may be of a *rolling* disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a *sheep's foot*, and not be deformed; never without a *case*, and know nothing of law or physic; be always *correcting* his *errors*, and be growing worse every day; have *embraces*, without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; have his *form locked up*, and at the same time be free from jail, watch house, or any other confinement; his office may have a *hell* in it, and not be a bad place after all; he might be plagued by the *devil*, and be a christian of the best kind; and what is stranger still, be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always *stands up* to his business.

A VISIONARY CHARACTER.—I once knew a person, (but he died young,) who seemed to me literally inspired. He looked upon the grand and beautiful forms of inanimate nature as if they were endowed with a living spirit. When the trees waved the boughs in the air, he believed that they were talking in whispers to him; and he saw forms in the clouds that bowed their heads, and lifted their hands, and spread their wings, oracularly to him. He spoke little, but commonly appeared in a delirium or dream, and was very fretful and angry when he was interrupted. He wrote fragments of what he saw and heard, but he had not yet arrived at a full command of language. He drew the outlines of a sort of visionary epic, mainly composed of spirits. His imagination was much stronger than his reason, but yet he had a subtle and powerful intellect. He contracted an attachment to a beautiful girl, whose form was almost as lovely as he thought it, but whose mind was unworthy of him; and I suspect that he died of this attachment, for it touched his sanity. Indeed, independent of this passion, common observers deemed him not sane; but if his inspirations were not reason they were something nobler than reason. He was a magnificent creature—scarcely a being of this earth—and I have never ceased to lament his loss with a mysterious and indescribable regret.—*Sir Edgerton Brydges, Autobiography.*

Hire a Clerk.

A tall, rough-shod ship-visaged, good natured looking individual arrived in our city about a week ago, fresh from the 'mountains,' and put up at what might be called one of our third rate houses. The rules were like those at most other establishments of the kind, boarders being taken by the day, week or meal. Jim Polter (we take the name from the register,) had gone in' by the week, with the understanding with the landlord that he was to be credited for what he called 'lost time,' at the usual rate. There was nothing very unusual in this arragement, though it did not turn out altogether to the landlord's satisfaction.

At the end of the second day, it occurred to Jim that he had not seen Sacramento for upwards of a year, and as a thought with him was almost a deed, he without saying a word to the landlord, disappeared. He spent the remainder of the week at Sacramento, and reaching his boarding house here just in time to find the proprietor calculating that Mr. Jim Polter was indebted for one week's board. It didn't take Jim long to prove that he had been out of town four days and the bill against him was cut down accordingly.

'See yere, old feller.' broke out Jim, as the bill was being altered, of its all one to yeou, I'll take a squint at them ar 'books.'

'There's your account, sir,' said the landlord, pretending not to notice Jim's last remark.

Two day's board, 2 62½

Jim took the bill, and eyeing the puzzled landlord as though he suspected some 'shenonigan,' he broke out—

'I want to see them 'ur books!'

The landlord told him he was permitted to examine his books.

Jim was satisfied now that all was not exactly right, and resolved to see the end of it.

'Give me pen, ink and paper,' said he.—'I want to show you how to keep books.'

He took the pen, and after having added up various small sums, made out and handed to the amazed landlord the following account:

Jim Polter to Landlord—Detter
two dais board 2 62½
Landlord to Jim Polter—Detter
4 dais lost time $5 25

'Thar she is! said Jim, as he passed the slip of paper across the counter. 'Cordin' to your way of keepin, books a feller ain't 'lowed nothin' fer lost time,'

The landlord said nothing but gazed with astouishment.

'You see,' continued Jim, anxious to establish the correctness of his bill, 'I took board by the week, you know.'

'Y-e-s,' muttered the half choaked landlord.

'And the bargain was that you was to credit me for loss time at the usual rate, you know.'

'Yes.'

'Well, I boarded with you two days, you know.'

'Yes.'

'I didn't board with you four days, you see.'

'Yes.'

'And you owe me for that.'

The landlord took a long breath, brushed the perspiration from his face, and casting his eyes vacantly about the ceiling, slowly ejaculated:

'Oh y-e-s.'

'Now I ain't going to be hard on you, said Jim; 'you feed very well—and as I am goin' up country to-morrow, we'll spent that little balance for champaign to night. But I'll tell you one thing, landlord,' he added after a pause, 'you would make money if you would hire a clerk!'

We are inclined to think it would have taken a number of clerks to make Jim believe that the landlord did not owe him for four days board.—*Marysville (Col.) Herald.*

GOOD.—An anecdote is related by Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, to this effect:

A couple came to him one night, and wanted him to join them in wedlock. He consented to perform the ceremony, and said to the man:

"Do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?"

"Certainly," he replied.

"Do you take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yes, I do."

"Then you are man and wife. That's all."

Both looked with great astonishment, and the lady asked:

"Is that all?"

"Yes that's all."

"Well," she remarked, "taint such a mighty affair after all!"

☞ A Witty Druggist, on one cold night last winter was woke up by a terrible rapping at his door. Going down he found a poor fellow who wanted a dose of salts. The shop was entered, to dose prepared, and a half dime put in the drawer.

'How much did you make in the operation?' asked his wife as he got into bed.

'Four cents,' was the reply.

'A shame it is,' returned the irritated dame, for a man to disturb your rest just for a dose of salts.

'Recollect, my love,' said the druggist, 'that one dose of salts will disturb the man's rest more than it has mine, and reflect that these little inconveniences always work well in time.'

A DISCRIMINATING MONKEY.—A Dutchman had made a handsome fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started for Holland, his home, with two bags of gold pieces. When on shipboard, he counted one bag of his treasure. A mischievous monkey chanced to watch his operations. As soon as the counted bag had been replaced and tied up, Jack seized it and soon found his way to the masthead. He opened the bag, and eyeing the brilliant gold, proceeded to drop one piece on the deck, and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his arms, exclaiming: "Pe Jinkoes, he must be the dyvel, for vat come from de vater he does gibe to de vater, and vat comes from de milk he does gibe to me."

AN INFIDEL REBUKED.—An Infidel, boasting in a published letter that he had raised two acres of 'Sunday corn,' which he intended to devote to the purchase of infidel books, adds, 'All the work done on it was done on Sunday, and it will yield some seventy bushels to the acre: so that I don't see but that nature or Providence has smiled upon my Sunday work however the priests of the bible may say that work done on that day never prospers. My corn tells another story.' To this the editor of an agricultural paper replies: 'If the author of this shallow nonsense had read the Bible half as much as he has the works of its opponents, he would have known that the great Ruler of the universe does not always square up his accounts with mankind in the month of October.'

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 3, 1856.

Important!

The attention of Dr. Brewster, the responsible editor of the *Huntingdon Journal*, and the public generally, is respectfully invited to the following clause of the 30th section of the Law for the government of the Post Office Department and the people, passed March 1825;

"*If any person shall enclose or conceal a letter in writing, in a newspaper, which he shall have delivered into any post office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post,* FREE OF LETTER POSTAGE, *he shall forfeit the sum of* FIVE DOLLARS FOR EVERY SUCH OFFENCE."

Congress.

The Second Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress commenced on Monday last. The Black Republicans of the House will make desperate efforts to do something to keep up sectional agitation. The Senate, however, will hold them level. As the proceedings are likely to be interesting, we shall keep our readers booked up.

The President's Message will appear in the Globe next week.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—See advertising columns in to-day's Globe.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—John S. Isett has a few bushels on hand. See advertisement.

☞John McCahan offers to sell a very valuable wheat farm (Lloyd's, near McConnellstown,) by public outcry on the premises, (see handbills,) on Thursday the 18th December inst. Those who have the *rags* of doubtful 'promising to pay' *banks*, had better exchange them for *terra firma*. A safe investment.

☞Some two weeks since three young men from Philadelphia were arrested at Lewistown for breaking into and carrying off goods from the store of Mr. Barc, at Mount Union, in this county. They are now in our jail awaiting trial.

P. S. One of the three effected his escape from the jail last night.

LABOR LOST—by Dr. Scullion, in making an effort to surprise the world with a beautiful picture of his own engraving to appear after the election of Fremont, but as he didn't get elected, the cut, a coon mounted upon a rooster, has been thrown aside only half finished! Vot a pity.

☞Rev. A. A. REESE will preach the funeral sermon of the late Rev. P. E. Waters, deceased, on Sabbath, 7th December instant, at half past ten o'clock, at Manor Hill church.

IN OPERATION—The new mill of Fisher & McMurtrie. Just six months from the time the workmen commenced removing the old rat crib. We have heard it stated that this mill can grind all the grain raised in Huntingdon county. Can't say what quality of flour it turns out until we have a specimen for trial.

☞We have received a fine specimen of buckwheat flour from Love & McDivitt's store. They are good judges,—and so are we.

☞The Know-Nothings say they have abolished all secresy and oaths in their organization. We rather think the people have abolished the whole concern.

☞At a Democratic celebration in Eastport, Maine, the following toast was offered:

The Fremont Party—Born in Philadelphia last June—died in Pennsylvania last November. Too old for veal, too young for beef—we have skinned it for its hide.

The *Boston Post* remarks that the hide may be useful for overshoes with wool inside.

☞A man turned his son out of doors lately, because he wouldn't pay his house rent. A striking instance of pay-rent-al affection!

☞Col. T. A. Maguire, of Cambria county, who has been for several years Clerk of our State Senate, has been appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Kansas.

ELOQUENT AND WITTY—over the left—The article in the last *Journal*, commencing with "It was night in Jerusalem." Who won't say that the author of that very nice effort is slightly idiotic? A friend has handed us the following "Fourth of July Oration," to match it. Read it, but don't laugh:

Feller Citizens: The clouds look portentious. I smell a *Rat!* I see it brooding in the storm! And if it don't take care, I'll nip it in the bud! (Tremendous applause.)

A FILL-MOURNER.—The following is from the letter of a K. N. in Baltimore, to the editor of the *Norfolk News:*

"BALTIMORE, 9th Nov., 1856.

"How are you pleased with the election returns in general, and Maryland in particular? Full 5,000 votes were cast here by fraudulent means, and scenes transpired throughout Baltimore which will always be remembered to the eternal disgrace of the city. Our daily papers have doubtless reported to you a list of 115 persons killed and wounded on election day.

"I voted for Fillmore, but I must say that the proceedings of *his* partizans in not only this city, but throughout the entire State, have so disgusted me that the fact of my having voted for him gives me no satisfaction whatever, and causes me to regard his defeat with far more complacency than I otherwise would have done. B."

Behold the Figures.

Pennsylvania, for Buchanan,		35,000!
New Jersey,	" "	17,000!
Indiana,	" "	22,000!
Illinois,	" "	10,000!

"THERE IS A NORTH."

Public Confidence.

One of the happiest fruits of the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, says the *Reading Gazette*, is the confidence in the future which it has inspired in the public mind. Among men of all parties, and in every section of the country, there is a sense of relief from the anxiety which was so manifest during the canvass, and a feeling of security in respect to what is to come. All seem to have implicit faith that under Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, the government will be safely conducted through every difficulty that may present itself, and every danger that may arise, to threaten its peaceful and prosperous progress. Even the newspapers that, but a short time ago, prophesied the worst evils as sure to follow upon his election, now see in him the wise, cautious, and experienced statesman that his friends described, and that his long and useful career in the public service had proved him; and take comfort to themselves in the defeat of their favorites, by expressing strong hopes that he will make a President fully up to the mark of his admitted ability. And strange as it may seem, too, the ultras who harped so loudly and lugubriously on "bleeding Kansas," and uttered so many piercing "shrieks for freedom," have all at once ceased to be alarmists, and now give utterance to no other fear than that the Kansas troubles will be effectually quieted, and thus their only political capital be taken from them. In short, Mr. BUCHANAN'S name is a pledge of national security, both in home and foreign relations, and a sure promise of the restoration of those harmonious feelings between the people of the respective geographical divisions of the Union, which alone can insure *its preservation.*

How different would have been the state of public feeling under other circumstances!—Let us suppose, for a moment, that FREMONT had succeeded. Who that is not utterly given up to sectional prejudices, but loves his whole country, and believes that its political union is the only ark of its safety, could fail to be filled with the most serious apprehensions? We are not among those who at any time have believed that the election of Fremont would, of itself, and immediately, cause a dissolution of the Union. But it cannot be denied that his elevation to the Presidency would have tended to increase rather than allay the fears which the wisest and most patriotic men—men, too, who are not accustomed to give heed to causeless alarms—reluctantly and sorrowfully admitted they felt for the future of our government. Instead of subsiding into the calmness and security which we now find it, people's minds would have remained on the stretch in feverish anxiety as to the policy which would govern the administration of Mr. Fremont; and the country would have stood still, for months, in dread of seeing that ultra course of vindictive hostility pursued against the South, which the threats of the open disunionists who were among his warmest supporters, gave warning of, that could not well be unheeded; and which every friend of the Union, not wilfully blind to passing events, knows would inevitably provoke a rupture, at the very first attempt to put it in force.

The failure of the people to elect, which was the most the friends of Mr. FILLMORE hoped, would have left the country in scarcely a less unsatisfactory condition. In that event, all would have become involved in doubt and uncertainty; which in a government like ours, of the people, and intimately connected with them in all its operations, is a state of things amounting, while it lasts, to a positive evil. The excitement of the campaign would have extended beyond its allotted time, and the painful suspense which the election relieved would have yet to be endured, while the people waited the action of the House of Representatives. The prospect of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty would have been far from encouraging. The protracted struggle in that body to elect a Speaker last winter, afforded slight hope that a President would be chosen at the time appointed by the Constitution. And the heterogeneous composition of the existing House, rendered it next to impossible that, even if successful in making a choice, the President would be one who represented the present will of the people, as expressed in the recent Congressional elections.

But speculations upon what *might have been*, are, happily, made idle by what *has* come to pass. The people have again chosen the President for themselves—and chosen well and wisely. There is every thing in Mr. Buchanan's character and career as a statesman to warrant the sense of confidence and security in which the popular mind now reposes, awaiting the inauguration of the new administration; which, we are conscious of no oversanguine feeling in predicting, will be distinguished by all the vigor, independence, and *true devotion to the Constitution* and the Union, that characterized the Presidency of JACKSON, blended with the tranquility and good feeling of the days of MONROE.

SPOILING THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—The following statement is no jest, but a positive fact:—A young man in business in Liverpool, led his blushing bride to the altar in the Old Church in that town; and the question was asked, 'Wilt thou cherish,' &c., he answered as is customary, and added, 'when she needed, he would *bang* her.' The girl immediately stopped the clergyman, and turning upon her heel quietly walked out of the church, saying that, 'A man who could say what he has said in such a moment, in jest, was most likely to put his threat into execution,' and bade him choose another mate.—*English Paper.*

WHAT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION HAS SETTLED.—After one of the most extraordinary struggles (says the Belfast *Free Press,*) ever witnessed by the civilized world, the democracy of America have gloriously triumphed. Our eagles glitter in the bright beams of the sun, and our flags proudly wave, with never a star struck from their ample folds. The Union is still a thing of life. It is not only perpetuated in marble, in brass, and in poetry, but it is a living principle, a binding obligation, held to be sacredly imposed upon the entire nation.—The sectional party which rallied under the name of "Republican," is not merely beaten; it is annihilated. This presidential election has settled many of the most important principles involved since the government was formed.

It has consolidated and eternized the Union of States.

It has crushed forever all secret political societies.

It has spoken peace to the adopted citizen, and words of welcome to the unfriended but meritorious emigrant.

It has thundered forth to the ears of spiritual tyrants our glorious creed of religious liberty.

It has again rebuked the political priesthood of the country, and trampled into the dust the new attempt at union of Church and State.

It has hurled from the lap of the nation the rubbish of sumptuary legislation, prescribing what we shall eat, what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed.

It has enunciated in the most solemn manner the doctrine of self-government as applicable to States and Territories.

It has spurned the treason and traitors of 1856.

It has consigned the Wilsons and the Bankses, and Hales and Wades to an infamous notoriety.

It has strengthened the hands of the friends of freedom wherever its spirit is felt, its blessings desired.

It has enhanced the glory and prosperity of the nation almost beyond conception.

It has given importance to every individual in the Republic, because he is now looked upon as a citizen of this great country, and not of a fragment of the Union.

The people should celebrate this great, unspeakable victory, as a new declaration of independence, with shouts, with bonfires, by ringing bells, by mutual congratulations, by thanksgiving, and by a sincere acknowledgment to an overruling Providence.

An Interesting Reminiscence of the Presidential Campaign.

The Washington *Union* of the 27th inst., contains the followg article:

SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD BE PLACED ON RECORD.—It will be recolleeted that, soon after the October election in Pennsylvania, considerable curiosity was evinced as to the whereabouts of Col. Fremont, who about that time suddenly and mysteriously disappeared from the public gaze—at least from the public and private gaze of his fellow-citizens of New York. We have it from the most unquestionable authority that the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency disappeared mysteriously from New York to appear as mysteriously in Philadelphia, and that for several days *between the 14th of October, and the 1st of November* he remained incog. in the house of Mr. Isaac R. Davis, in the last named city; and, furthermore, that while an inmate of Mr. Davis's house, he had one, if not several interviews with Mr. Isaac Newton, who resides in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and who, at that time, was a candidate for Presidential elector on the *Fillmore ticket.* During these interviews, Col. Fremont made use of the strongest personal appeals and the most dishonorable propositions, with the view of seducing Mr. Newton into his support, and thereby to betray the trust reposed in Mr. N. by his political associates, but without success. For the truth of this statement, we refer, although not authorized so to do, to Mr. Newton himself. He is almost as well known to the citizens of Washington as he is to the citizens of Philadelphia, and all who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance, will cheerfully bear testimony to his character as a gentleman of the strictest honor and veracity.

Decency and morality must be at the very lowest ebb in the Black Republican party when its candidate for the Presidency, could stoop so low as to seek a political enemy in disguise for the purpose of wheedling him into a betrayal of his trust by the employment of means which honest, honorable men would spurn with scorn and indignation. When the quintuple alliance were raising the cry of fraud and corruption about the election in Philadelphia, it is but charity to suppose they knew not how much their candidate was implicated in the dishonest and disreputable practices which they falsely attributed to Democrats.

Black Republican Consistency.

The American people have been entertained for the last twelve or eighteen months with a constant repetition of terrible outbursts of Black Republican indignation about Kansas and SUMNER. "Bleeding Kansas" and bleeding SUMNER have been held up to our gaze in season and out of season, day after day, and month after month. Their whole vocabulary of denunciation has been ransacked and its billingsgate expletives showered with unceasing industry upon the Democratic party, for its alleged complicity with the occurrences dwelt upon.

Now, within the last few weeks the Baltimore election has occurred, where, we may say nearly if not quite as many people were killed or wounded as in Kansas Territory since its organization, for no other provocation than an attempt to exercise the right of suffrage. And KENNETH RAYNOR, a Black Republican ally in North Carolina, has brutally attacked, with a bludgeon, a Democratic editor because he commented in fitting terms upon RAYNOR'S political course.

We have looked in vain for the howlings of the Freedom-shriekers over these occurrences. The pens once so busy with alleged Kansas outrages, have scarce been used to utter a word of condemnation against the Baltimore outrages. And we have not yet seen a single Black Republican comment upon the gross attempt of their man RAYNOR to crush out the freedom of the press, by assaulting an editor!

When it suits their purposes, they can make the earth vocal with their shrieks about guarding the ballot-box, brutal assaults, free speech, a free press, &c., but when those whose co-operation they desire or possess, are guilty of acts quite as reprehensible as those they have so loudly condemned, they are silent as the grave.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Congressional.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 1.—*Senate:*—All the members were present, excepting Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Biggs, Butler, Douglas, Houston, Johnston, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Reid, Sebastian, Sumner, Toombs, Weller and Wright.

The usual committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that there was a quorum, and that each House had assembled and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

A similar committee of the House acted in conjunction with that of the Senate, and in each branch a report was made that the President would communicate his annual message to Congress to-morrow, meridian.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—About three hundred members were present. Messrs. Hodges of Vermont, Garnett of Virginia, Allen and Morrison of Illinois, to fill vacancies, were qualified by taking an oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Phelps presented the credentials of Mr. Whitfield, and moved that he be sworn.

Other papers were read, and a paper from Gov. Geary, certifying to the fact that Whitfield had been elected a delegate from Kansas, on the first Monday of October.

Mr. Phelps asked that the usual course be pursued.

Mr. Grow objected, and was about to state his reasons, when

Mr. Phelps said it was known that a vacancy had existed in the representation from Kansas. His credentials had been presented and read, and this entitled Mr. Whitfield to have the oath administered to him. At the last session the seats of all the delegates from New Mexico, Nebraska and Kansas were contested and their credentials were received and the oath of office administered to them severally without objection being interposed:

Mr. Grow—I objected.

Mr. Phelps—I mean without serious objection. The course proposed to be pursued by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was contrary to precedent with one exception, and that was an exception to the rule; I refer to the New Jersey contested election.

The Speaker observed that, objection being made, it would be the duty of the chair to submit the question to the House, whether the gentleman be sworn in as a delegate.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio suggested to Mr. Grow, whether, as this is the short session, and there was much unfinished business, it would not be better to allow the matter to pass over, as it did last session on a similar occasion. He did not see that anything could thus be lost.

Mr. Grow—I cannot accede to the request.

Mr. Campbell—I have done my duty.

Mr. Grow, in reply to Mr. Phelps, said that the course he proposed was not unprecedented, and there were strong cases in the books to justify it. In that of the New Jersey contested election, neither set of delegates were admitted until the committee on Elections, after two or three months, reported. The House, at the last session, had sent a commission to Kansas to investigate the affairs of that Territory, and, after full deliberation, the House had decided that no valid election had been held, and hence Whitfield was ejected from his seat. What change had taken place in the organic act of the Territory since last session? Its legislature stands as it did six months ago, when the delegate was rejected. The legislature was an usurpation; its acts were characterized by unprecedented tyranny and unconstitutional wrongs; its laws were the blackest and most odious to be found among those of despotisms. The House was now asked to overturn its decision and give validity to tyrannical acts forced on an unwilling people by the arm of government being used to shield the invaders of their rights from neighboring States.

Mr. Phelps said he would, at the proper time, be ready to defend the validity of the legislature and laws of Kansas. Last session Mr. Whitfield was sworn in and his credentials referred to the committee on Elections, who reported adversely to his taking his seat, and in favor of Reeder; a vacancy was created, and Mr. Whitfield was elected to fill that vacancy, and is now here for that purpose.—Yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania has proclaimed that this question was adjudicated and decided at the last session. The gentleman, whilst voting against Mr. Whitfield, assigned as a reason for doing so that he was elected under an unconstitutional enactment, but he voted for Mr. Reeder to take a seat in the absence of all law.

Mr. Grow explained: he had stated that the people of Kansas were entitled to representation, and he desired to bestow it in that way as proper under the peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Phelps, resuming, said that Mr. Grow's position was, that the people of Kansas are entitled to a delegate; but who was here to contest the right of Mr. Whitfield? If the gentleman of Pennsylvania was desirous to see them represented, with what sense of justice can he oppose Mr. Whitfield, there being no contestant of his seat? Where was his love for the people of Kansas? The gentleman's course would prevent such a representation; votes were cast for no other person than Mr. Whitfield in October. Let the delegate be sworn in; his credentials can then be referred to the committee on Elections, and when their report be made they can act as they believe justice requires.

The question was then taken whether Mr. W. be sworn, which was decided in the negative, by 97 against 104.

A Man Meeting his own Funeral.

A singular incident occurred in New York last week. A man, killed by a railroad accident at Tarrytown, was reported to be Patrick Burke, of New York, and his wife at once proceeded to the spot. On arriving there she saw the body, and having her mind made up for the worst, without noticing deceased's face, concluded that he was her husband, and forthwith made arrangements for the funeral. The supposed Patrick was brought to the city in a neat mahogany coffin, the expenses and luxury of an old fashioned wake was incurred, five carriages were hired, and as the funeral was about to cross over the Williamsburg ferry on Thanksgiving day, the real genuine Patrick Burke met his bereaved friends and in full health as Mrs. Burke, on her testimony expressed it, to their utter "dismay." The mourners now began to think they had been hoaxed, and unceremoniously hurried the bogus Patrick to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house, while the genuine Burke rode home in a carriage by his wife.

☞Gen. John Eaton, formerly Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, and otherwise distinguished, died at Washington recently, aged sixty-eight years.

A Brief History---A Foreshadowing of the next Party.

The spirit exhibited by the enemies of the Democratic party would be very commendable if it were manifested in a worthier cause. When driven from one stronghold they fly to another; when one division is vanquished another comes on; when the whole united forces are driven from the field in inglorious defeat, they retire but to form new alliances, to lay new stratagems and decoy some who may have enlisted under our standard. When forced by the decision of public judgment, or by the hiss of public indignation to abandon one principle or set of principles, they quickly espouse some new doctrine, and advocate it with as much apparent enthusiasm and sincerity, as they professed for the creed just repudiated.

Without referring particularly to the old issues of tariff, bank, internal improvements, public lands, independent treasury, &c., upon which so many warm contests were had, and so many glorious victories achieved by the Democratic party, let us look at the campaigns of more recent years, and we shall find our old enemy with its new names characterized by the same tergiversations as of old, when forced to hush its clamor for a national bank, it at once commenced shouting tariff, tariff; and when the people were weary of that song, it harped away on something else.

In 1852 the great enemy of the Democratic party marched into the battle field under the streaming colors of Whiggery. They recognized no other name and professed no other principles. The strife of the contest passed, the ranks of the Whig party were broken; its forces were scattered, disheartened and dismayed; its standard was deserted and left to be trampled in the dust. The disappointed and now desperate, met in secret and in darkness to counsel and plot for retrieving their fallen fortunes. A scheme was concocted by which the prejudices, the bigotry and the superstition of the people were to be aroused and pandered to; and under the magic influence of mystery men were to be seduced into an organization whose management being kept secret by blasphemous oaths, it was vainly hoped that its designs could not be thwarted as they could not be known. It was soon discovered that the disfranchisement of Catholics and of foreigners was the dark creed of this dark order. It succeeded once, but its success developed its policy and worked its overthrow.

In 1855 many who saw the waning fortunes of Know-Nothingism, and some who, having been Whigs, let a squeamish and false pride keep them back from the Democratic ranks, met to inaugurate a new party and establish a new confession of faith.—The focal point of this new party around which everything else clustered, was opposition to slavery. It professed to be in favor of the utmost freedom of thought and of locomotion, and hence it opposed and denounced the restrictive and proscriptive dogmas of Know-Nothingism. That contest passed and the banner of Democracy again waved in triumph. The verdict of the people was recorded—Know-Nothingism was emphatically condemned, and the Republican party had presented no special claims for the confidence of the intelligent and patriotic voters. The Democracy presented an unbroken front, and rallying under its time-worn banner, and shouting the same old war cry, it succeeded over the divided wings of its enemy.

The contest of 1856 was coming on; the indomitable legions of the Democratic party had already chosen their chieftian and flocked to his standard. Consternation filled the minds of its enemies; disaster and defeat rose up before them. They grew reckless in view of their impending fate; there was no faint shadow of hope that they did not catch at; there was nothing, however high, that they did not strive to reach; nothing, however low, that they did not stoop and grovel to attain, provided only it promised aid and succor to its desperate cause. Those who had banded together to proscribe foreigners, now wheedled them and plead for their support; those who had conspired against the civil rights of Catholics, now impudently and earnestly appealed to them for aid; those whose tender consciences shuddered at the mention of slavery were willing to divide their votes with a slaveholder.

These were the movements of the leaders and managers of the Democratic party. Still, it was not deemed advisable to consolidate the opposition forces, for some were unwilling to yield their peculiar notions, yet all united in the common feeling of hostility to the Democracy. But this most dangerous and fearful conflict is over, and as the din of battle dies away, the jubilant shouts of the victorious Democracy rise and re-echo through the land. What now shall be done by our enemies? What new coalition will they form? What principles will they profess for 1857.

Already we see a foreshadowing of the new organization, and an indication of its doctrines. Many of those Know-Nothing papers which lent their aid to FREMONT are full of encomiums on those Germans who basely deserted the party that had defended them and maintained their rights, and got down on their knees to worship the new God of Fremontism. On the other hand, some of those who stood firmly by FILLMORE exhibit decided symptoms of the negrophobia, so that it requires very little foresight to see how the cards are to be arranged for the next bold game. Inasmuch as many of the Germans have been found pliable, the Know-Nothings will take them to their bosoms, and the ban of proscription will fall only on other foreigners. And in consideration of the Know-Nothings yielding thus much, the Republicans will join with them in their crusade upon the Catholics. The Pittsburg *Gazette* and other Republican journals are paving the way for this by daily tirades upon those holding the peculiar tenets of that church.

We predict now that the elements antagonistic to Democracy will speedily unite, having for their cardinal principles, and for their bond of union, opposition to Catholicism and opposition to slavery. Down with slavery and down with the Catholic church will be the hideous and horrible war cry of the enemies of our party. It is the same grim fiend of treason to the Constitution, the same bloody ogre licking its lips for the life-blood of our Republic. Though it will come with a new name, it is the same dark demon still. But let it come—the Democratic party has proven itself invincible, and again, as heretofore, it will form a wall of fire around the sacred temple of our liberties and protect it from all foes, foreign or domestic.—*Patriot & Union.*

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.---A Battle among the Chinese Expected.---$1,830,220 in Specie.

The U. S. M. Steamship Illinois, Captain C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., Commander, left Aspinwall at 2.45 P. M., on the 20th ult., and arrived at New York on Saturday, the 29th.

She brings the California mails of the 5th ult., 364 passengers, and $1,830,220 in treasure on freight.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Sonora, W. F. Lapidge, Esq., Commander, left San Francisco Nov. 5th, at 9 P. M., with 409 passengers and $2,221,296 treasure on freight, $381,046 of which was on foreign account, and arrived at Panama at 11 o'clock, A. M., of the 19th.

U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, R. G. Tilton, Commander, left Aspinwall, Nov. 18th, for Norfolk, via. Havana.

In the port of Aspinwall—H. B. M. ship Orion, 90 guns; frigate Augusta, 50 do.; mail steamer Dee, from San Juan del Norte, and one gun boat.

The principal consignees by the Aspinwall are:

Messrs. Drexel & Co.,	$385,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.,	360,000
Metropolitan Bank,	200,000
Howland & Aspinwall,	130,000
Charles Morgan,	105,000
G. H. Wines,	20,000

The Illinois experienced very heavy weather, with strong head winds in the Carribbean.

SUMMARY OF FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

There has been no rain since the departure of the last steamer.

Gen. Cosby made an attack upon a party of Indians on the Klamah river, about a fortnight since, and killed a number of them.

John Gardner, Jack Phillips, and three others of Tom Bell's gang, have been arrested in Calvaras county, and lodged in jail.

A man named Christy, one of Tom Bell's gang, has been arrested, and made a confession detailing all the past acts of this terrible band of robbers and murderers.

John Sands was shot at Cottonwood, a few days since, by Thomas Word. The life of the former is despaired of. The difficulty arose out of a political discussion.

A party of whites was recently killed by the Indians near Bald Mountain.

It is now said that Ned McGowen left Santa Barbara on a French ship, bound for South America.

An unsuccessful attempt was made, a few days since, to assassinate Mr. Lewis, at Marysville.

A grand battle between the Canton and Hong Kong Chinamen was all prepared to come off at the Chinese Camp, in Tuolumne county, a few days since. The armies, numbering about a thousand on each side, were encamped and prepared for deadly combat, when they were interfered with by the authorities, and the fight stopped. There have been several of these battles within the past few years.

Rev. Mr. Hyman, recently arrived from the plains, reports that the Indians are very troublesome along the route. He also gave an account of a fight that occurred between a party of emigrants and a band of robbers, consisting of seven white men; the affair resulting in the death of five of the robbers, and the capture of the other two. The prisoners were brought to California for trial.—Mr. Hyman is a Baptist clergyman.

On the 29th of August, a large number of delegates from different parts of the Gadsden purchase assembled at Tueston, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to form a territorial government. It is proposed to call the new territory "Arizona." The estimated population is 10,000.

Anastacio Garcia, the supposed murderer of Messrs. Wall and Williamson, has been arrested and delivered over to the authorities of Monterey.

Recently, at San Andres, during a rain, it was discovered that some brick in a brickyard contained gold, and it being found that the gold was more valuable than the brick, the proprietor turned a stream of water, and is now washing away the whole brickyard.

From Sonora, we learned that a revolution had taken place, and Gov. Gandara completely routed. He has sent messengers to California for 3000 men and arms, with the ostensible object of putting down the Apache Indians.

Tobacco, pronounced by the connoiscurs to be of an excellent quality, is now grown in various parts of the State.

A man named John Ryther, hung himself at Neveda on Monday last.

Theatricals, throughout the State, are in rather a dull condition. At the two theatres in this city, there have been good houses for the past fortnight. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is playing at the Metropolitan, and Mrs. Mary Provost at the American.

Madam Lola Montez is in the city, but she is not playing. She has recently been afflicted with a severe hoarseness, which has prevented her filling engagements which are awaiting her in the interior. She intends, upon her recovery, to proceed to Marysville, Oroville, Placerville, after which, she will go to Havana.

Rowe & Co.'s circus is about to sail for the Sandwich Islands.

A Mr. Roach, of this city, has invented an improved ballot-box, so contrived that every ballot deposited is announced by the ringing of a bell, and also recorded by a dial, which is seen from the outside. It is an admirable thing, but too expensive for general use.

P. T. Herbert, our honorable Congressional representative, has been in the city since the 21st ult. It is said he will leave for Washington by the steamer of to-day, Nov. 5.

An application was made by our principal citizens and business men, to Postmaster Weller, to have the steamer of Nov. 5th, detained until the 6th, in order that they might give more time to the election, and that an accurate return of the Presidential vote throughout the State could be obtained and transmitted at once to the East. The Postmaster replied, in effect, that his duty compelled him to see that the steamer sailed on the usual day.

"Texas," one of the chief confederates of the highwayman, Tom Bell, was arrested by a Sacramento police officer on the Golden Age, three days out from this port. He has been sent to Tuolumne for trial upon charges of murder.

The new steamship Orizaba, of the Nicaragua line, arrived in our harbor on the 30th ult., 11 days from San Juan. Her running time from New York is the best on record.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

In the city of San Francisco the entire People's (or Vigilance Committee's) ticket is elected. The Legislature looks favorable only for the Republican Senators. But little fraud was attempted, certainly none committed. Our citizens had adopted the most admirable and perfect arrangements for the pro-

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

tection of their rights. *The boxes were all glass;* the Judges and Inspectors good reliable men, and the volunteer police, men who knew their duty and dare perform it. Rowdyism was at an extraordinary discount.—The Buchanan Electoral ticket, in the city, has succeeded by between 500 and 600 votes. The Congressional State and Legislative tickets are very uncertain, and the latter will probably result in the choice of some from each party.

As far as heard from, up to the hour of the sailing of the Illinois, the vote in the State is as follows:—Buchanan, 20,731; Fillmore, 13,215; Fremont, 9,938.

The Shakers.

Among the many forms, for good or evil, which the natural religious sentiment in man has taken, there is none more calculated to excite astonishment than that of the "Shakers," or "Shaking Quakers," as they are indifferently and vulgarly called. The rise of Shakerism is a marvel that dispassionate minds yet fail fully to comprehend. Its progress excites unaffected pity by the persecutions it at first encountered, and its present state challenges sorrowful inquisition by the persevering self-abnegation it enjoins, the simplicity, so worthy of a better source, it secures, and the mysterious economy upon which it is conducted.

The Shakers have still several prosperous communities in the United States. The first of these was formed in 1776 by Mother Ann Lee, at Watervleit, about seven miles from Albany, New York. The influence of Mother Lee was secured upon her earliest followers by the belief in her divine mission, and the claim that the second offering of Christ had been fulfilled in her. With the shocking delusion of this belief we have nothing to do. The perversion of a supposed prophecy is manifest in the expression, and its appropriation to the purpose indicated only shows how closely border the confines of delusion and blasphemy.

Since the Shakers were first organized in New York, three other societies have been established in other parts of that State, two in Connecticut, four in Massachusetts, two in New Hampshire, four in Ohio, and two in Kentucky.

The Shaker Society in Mercer county, Ky., was established in 1807, shortly after or during the "Kentucky revival." It now embraces five families and between three and four hundred members. Two of these families are termed receiving families, into which persons who propose to join the society pass a probationary season. The three other families have passed to a higher order, at the head of which there are two members, who hold the property in perpetual trust, and manage the business of the society. There are also two male and two female members denominated the ministry, who are consulted in all important spiritual and temporal matters. They claim authority from the Scriptures for their peculiar mode of worship, which is chiefly by singing and dancing.—They are spiritualists according to the modern acceptance of the term, and profess to be guided in many of their affairs by special revelation from the spirit world. To judge them according to the Scripture standard "by their fruits," there are no people living more strictly honest, upright and virtuous, and who live in greater love and harmony one with another; and we believe they constitute the only organized body that has been long sustained, when the property is held in common among its members, but with them the great ruling passion of the human family, selfishness, appears to be entirely subdued.

The Shakers neither marry nor are given in marriage. Their numbers are increased by the addition of orphan children from the country and the various cities around. These children are brought up with the greatest tenderness and care, and are educated in all the branches usually taught in common schools.

Of the peculiarities of religious tenets held by the Shakers, little is absolutely known.—They have, it is stated, what is called a Bible, but whether it is a single book generally received by them, or each community has a special collection of revelation, we cannot say. A Lowell (Mass.) paper speaks of a Bible recently examined, belonging to one of their communities, a book not often allowed to be seen by the world's people. It is entitled, "A Holy, Sacred and Divine Roll from the Lord God of Heaven to the Inhabitants of Earth—Revealed in the Society at New Lebanon, Columbia County, State of New York, U. S. of America." It pretends to be a revelation, and the testimony of eleven mighty angels is given, who attended the writing of the roll. One of the angels is named Con-sole-teac Jao-mons-hue, and another Preline-ves-ten-varen-veine. It is bound in yellow according to the order from on high. The book appears to contain passages from Scripture, altered, amended, enlarged, or curtailed, with original additions or improvements, as they are probably deemed, to suit the peculiar notions of the disciples of Ann Lee. It is a very curious volume—even more remarkable, though of less pretended antiquity, than the Mormon Bible. A copy is ordered to be sent to every King or Potentate in Christendom, and one sent to the Governor of Canada, some time since, was returned or refused.—*Baltimore American.*

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Union.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 25, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—D. J. Neff, Esq., a young lawyer of this place, convicted at our last court, of manslaughter, in the killing of David Hewit, Jr., was this day sentenced as follows:

"That you pay a fine of five dollars, and the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of two years, to be fed and clothed as the law requires; and the Sheriff is ordered to remove you there within thirty days."

Application has been made to the Governor for a pardon. The prisoner is very young, and was highly respected by all classes of our community. The main cause of Mr. Hewit's death does not lie at the door of Mr. Neff—others, more guilty in the eye of God, remain unpunished as far as this world is concerned.

A number of the friends of General Wm. S. Calohan, the retiring Superintendent of the A. P. R. R., have tendered him a complimentary supper, to come off this evening at the house of Wm. Kellerman, in Gaysport. The General leaves here with the best wishes of men of all parties for his future health and prosperity.

Yours, &c., YOUNG BERKS.

☞That suit for "stopping the mails" has not yet been commenced. Can't Gabe and the Doctor raise enough funds to fee an attorney?—or is there no attorney in town *small* enough to be employed by them. We are waiting patiently for that Allegheny River trip.

Maid, Wife and Widow in Twenty Minutes---A Singular and Melancholy Case.

Dr. James H. Bogardus, of Kingston, Ulster county, New York, died at the Girard House on Sunday, after a very short illness, under singular circumstances.

The deceased was about forty-three years old, of the highest respectability, and ranked with the first in his profession in the county in which he resided. For about two years he had been engaged to Miss Isabella Hamilton, a young lady, also a resident of Kinston, and on two occasions, days were fixed for their nuptials, on each of which a death presented a barrier to the consummation of their wishes. On the former instance, the death of his brother's child rendered a postponement of the day of their contemplated marriage necessary, and both the Doctor and his affianced bride attended his funeral. On the second occasion fixed for their union, Miss Hamilton's sister lost a child, and again they both attended a funeral service instead of their own marriage ceremony.

On Monday of last week Dr. Bogardus came to the city and put up at the Girard House in Chambers street, and on retiring, complained to Mr. Davis, with whom he was well acquainted, that he was quite unwell.—The following day, not feeling able to leave his bed, Dr. Sayre and other eminent physicians were called in and consulted. After several days' attendance, they came to the conclusion that there was something more than disease of the body in the case of their patient, and they intimated to him the fact, whereupon Dr. Bogardus frankly informed his medical advisers that he was deeply attached to a young lady, to whom he was to be married on Tuesday (yesterday,) that their marriage had been twice frustrated by death, and he now feared that his own illness would prove a third interposition of his happiness.

Dr. Sayre perceiving the sad effects which the fear of another disappointment had upon his mind, suggested the propriety of sending a telegraph despatch to Miss Hamilton to come to New York without delay, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Bogardus. The despatch was accordingly sent, and Miss Hamilton arrived about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and as early as possible some of their friends, residing in Newark, were sent for to attend the marriage ceremony. At 1 o'clock the same day Dr. Sayre visited his patient, and found him so much better that he considered that it would be unnecessary for him to attend again. At half-past 2 o'clock the parties were united, and Dr. Bogardus expressed his thankfulness in being enabled to carry out his intentions of marriage to the lady in question. The friends then retired for a few moments for the purpose of partaking of some refreshments.—He then remarked that he felt so much better that he would get up, and at once proceeded to raise himself in bed; his bride perceiving his efforts to rise, went to assist him, only to discover that he was expiring in her arms. She instantly sprang to the bell and rang for assistance; but before their friends could reach the room he was a corpse, and yesterday afternoon his remains were taken to Kingston on board the steamer North America, for interment. The deceased was a member of the Kingston Lodge of Free Masons, and was very much esteemed by his brother members, and in accordance with his previously expressed wish, he will be attended by the Order to his resting place.

During his sojourn at the Girard House, Mr. Davis the proprietor, and his gentlemanly assistants, treated him with the greatest kindness and attention.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov. 25.*

A Whale Attacking a Ship.

The ship Cuban, of this port, Capt. Galloway, which arrived here from Demarara on Wednesday met with a most extraordinary adventure on her homeward voyage. About 9.20 P. M. of the 16th instant, (nautical time,) when in lat. 43° 49′ N., lon. 29° 50′ W., the ship, running before the wind at the rate of 9½ knots an hour, received such a severe shock that she keeled over several strakes, and her way was completely stopped while the men, who were sleeping on the starboard berths of the topgallant forecastle, were thrown out upon their chests. Shortly after the shock an immense whale rose at a short distance from the ship's quarter, and after laying motionless for a short time, as if stunned by the blow, swam toward the vessel as if with the intention of repeating the attack. It was a moment of intense anxiety on board, but, fortunately, when close to the stern, the monster wheeled round in the opposite direction and dived, throwing with his tail, as he did so, a quantity of blood and water on board. It was a moonlight night, and the bulk of the huge animal could be seen distinctly towering to a considerable height above the surface. When he dived, his tail appeared to those on board to be from 30 to 40 feet out of the water. The pumps were sounded, but the ship was found to be making no water. From the force of the blow and the fact that the second mate thought he heard a whale blowing a short time before the shock occurred, it is supposed that the fish made a regular attack upon the ship, and was not come in contact with while asleep. An estimate of its immense size and power may be formed from the fact of its bringing to a stand still a deeply laden ship of 500 tons, sailing at the rate of nearly 10 knots an hour.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The Kansas Funds---Value of Property.

A Kansas correspondent of the New York *Daily Times* says:

The news of Buchanan's election seems to be fully confirmed, and we are already consoling ourselves. We shall not leave Kansas any sooner than if Fremont were elected, nor sell what we possess here any lower.

Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York, President of the National Committee, arrived on Saturday. He gives a very flattering report of the financial condition of the National Committee, with an assurance that the best part of it all is still future. He, with all friends of Kansas, feels to lament that hypocrisy, duplicity, blasphemy, and sacrilege, (for it will bear all those epithets,) are traced in the conduct of some of the professed friends of our cause. It seems like paning the altars—almost like robbing the dead—to find any person educated in the free air of the North, who is disposed to speculate with or defraud the suffering and destitute in our midst.

Another correspondent of the same paper says:

A friend of mine, a Free State man all over, and one of our (State) Supreme Judges, has a claim of 160 acres—adjoining town—for which he paid, eighteen months since, $1,650. He can sell the same land to-day for $33,000—an advance of over $30,000 in one year and a half.

From the New York Evening Post.

The Marriage of Senator Douglas.

The Bride and her Appearance—Judge Douglas, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Our Thanksgiving to-day was signalized, at 2 o'clock, by the marriage of Senator Douglas, of Illinois, to Miss Ada Cutts, of Washington, after which the married couple took the cars for their future residence, in Chicago.

The bride was accompanied to the altar by several bridesmaids; but the Senator, being a widower, went alone. Only a few of his personal friends, including Gen. Shields and Senator Slidell, were present. The marriage ceremony was performed by Father Byrne, of the Roman Catholic Church, in the religion of which the bride was educated, at Georgetown Nunnery. Senator Douglas himself is not known to have decided feelings towards any religious faith, though some of his friends draw a favorable inference from his recent land donation to a Baptist College in Chicago.

Three months ago, the Judge, as Mr. Douglas is familiarly called, called at the house of his friend Senator Bright, who lives just opposite Mr. Cutts, and it so happened that Miss Cutts was there also. Immediately after she left, Senator Bright remarked to his compeer, "Douglas its really a shame you're not married. You ought to find a wife at once, and there's the lady for you." The suggestion seemed to strike Douglas with the force of novelty. Accordingly, procuring an introduction from Mr. Bright to the house over the way, he soon found the recommendation more than borne out by the actual reality, in the personal and mental charms of Miss Cutts. He became a frequent visitor, and the engagement was made in the latter part of the summer, though it did not transpire until a few weeks ago.

Miss Cutts may be twenty-two years of age. She is a cotemporary and member of the circle of belles, all now married off, including Adelaide Smith, Florence Greenhow, and others who once formed a great attraction at the reception and balls at Washington. Her father, James Madison Cutts, an officer in one of the departments at Washington, is a nephew of Mrs. President Madison, and enjoyed a considerable intimacy with his uncle, in whose family he resided. In politics he is an old-line Whig, though not long since he volunteered a communication in the *Union*, testifying to the good opinion which President Madison held of Mr. Buchanan. He is a gentlemanly, quiet man, and much liked in Washington society.

The Way Fremonters Canvass "Down East."

Enter Deacon Holy-dom, Speaking as he Enters:

"Excuse me, ma'am, for entering without knocking, but I have, as you may be aware, a great interest in the cause of religion and morality, and I have came to ask you—(suppose your husband is not at home?") "No, sir." "Well ma'am I called to ask you how your husband was going to vote at the next election?"

"Well, Deacon Holy-dom, my husband has always been a Democrat, and I presume he will vote for Buchanan."

"Yes, ma'am, but your husband is, I believe, a moral and religious man, and we supposed all the *pious* people would of course vote for Fremont and Freedom."

"Is Mr. Fremont a *pious* man, Deacon Holy-dom?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am; Mr. Fremont is a very pious man; his whole life has been devoted to the cause of freedom and *piety*, and there is great danger if Mr. Buchanan is elected, that slavery will be introduced into Rhode Island, and these dear little children of yours will be placed in a state of bondage!"

Here Deacon Holy-dom puts his handkerchief to his right eye, while he looks at the lady with the left.

"Do you really think so, deacon?"

"My *dear* madam, there is no doubt of it, and I sincerely hope you will do all in your power to induce your husband to leave the wicked party with which he has hitherto associated, and vote with us. How does the woman's husband vote who lives in the next house?"

"O, he's a Democrat, too."

"Indeed, how shocking! Is her husband at home?"

"No, he's at work."

"Well, I'll call on her, then; but before I go allow me to leave you a document which contains an account of the manner in which a poor woman in Kansas had her tongue pulled out of her mouth and *tied around her neck!*"

"Why, Deacon Holy-dom, that would be horrible! but how is it possible?"

"O, it is true, ma'am; it is published in all the *moral and religious* papers of the country, and I will vouch for every word they utter. Good morning, ma'am!" And Deacon Holy-dom reports at the next business meeting, at the "*hut,*" that one lady had listened to him, and her husband would go in strong for "Fremont and Jessie," and the cause of morality generally.—*Boston Post.*

DIED,

On the 17th day of November, Mrs. MRAY, wife of Major Wm. Moore, aged about 39 years.

But one thing is needful, and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her.
Luke x. 42.

Her ransomed spirit soared
On wings of faith and love,
To meet the Saviour she adored,
And reign with him above.
J. S.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—The Flour market continues quiet, the demand being limited both for export and home consumption, but holders are firm in their demands. The only sales reported for shipment are 500 barrels standard brands at $6 50 ₱ barrel; 300 barrels do. at $6 62½; 1500 barrels at $6 87½; 600 barrels extra at $7, and 500 barrels extra family on terms not made public. There is a fair demand for home consumption from $6 62½ to $7 50 for common, and extra family brands and fancy lots at higher rates.—Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and it is offered at $3 12½. A small sale of Rye Flour at $4 50 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat continues limited, and prices rather favor buyers. Sales of 3,000 bushels good and prime Southern and Pennsylvania red at $1 50@1 54 ₱ bushel, and 500 bushels white at $1 63, afloat and in store. 2,000 bushels New York Barley sold at $1 35, and 1,500 bushels Barley Malt at $1 50. Rye continues in demand, and sells on arrival at 80 cents. Corn is scarce and in fair request—3,000 bushels yellow sold at 68 cts. afloat, and 2,000 bushels in store at 66 cents. Oats are dull—5,000 bushels prime Delaware sold at 43 cents ₱ bushel.

BROKE JAIL—Twenty Dollars Reward.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me at Huntingdon, of SAMUEL IRVIN, who broke jail on the evening of the 2d inst.—Said Irvin is about 18 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, white hair, curly at the ends, stout built—had on a cloth cap half worn, brown frock coat and dark pants.
GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.
December 3, 1856.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.—The subscriber has just received a few bushels of fresh Osage Orange Seed direct from Texas, which he will sell at the rate of Six Dollars per peck for a peck or more, or one dollar per pound. A pound of seed will produce plants enough to set 50 rods of fence. It must be evident to every farmer how much better he would be off if he had living fences, which he can have in this way at much less cost than the post and rail. JOHN S. ISETT.
Spruce Creek, December 3, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 24TH OF DECEMBER, 1856, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, late of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land of John McCahan, Christian Couts, Samuel Fridley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoemaker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, on which there are about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, good well of water, &c.—Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, and is bounded by Stone Creek on the east.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third thereof within one year thereafter with interest, the remaining one third at and immediately after the decease of Catharine M. Gwin widow of said deceased—the purchaser paying to the said widow annually and regularly, during her natural life, the legal interest on the said one third part; to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.
JAMES GWIN,
Guardian of the minor children of Alex. Gwin, dec'd, and Attorney for Charles A. Gwin.
Huntingdon, December 3, 1856.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—ANOTHER BANK CLOSED!—The well known establishment of Messrs. LOVE & McDIVITT, on Market street, Huntingdon, was yesterday compelled to close its doors on account of the tremendous rush of customers, occasioned by the arrival in port of the boat "Broad Top" from the East, having on board, the most extensive assortment of fresh Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c., &c., ever offered for sale in this place. To-day, however, they are happy to be able to announce to their numerous friends and patrons—to the public generally—and "the rest of mankind," that they are again open, and prepared to dispose of their entire stock, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce—consisting of the following, viz: Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionaries, Hams, Shoulders, &c., Tobacco of the best quality and Segars of every grade. Candles, Oils, Fluids, Camphene, &c. Nuts of every description, Figs, Raisins, &c. In short, every thing usually found in an establishment of this kind.

As the terms will be strictly CASH, or country produce in exchange for goods, their stock will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Thankful for past favors, they would still solicit a share of public patronage. All are invited to call and examine for themselves, as no pains will be spared in order to accommodate. December 3, 1856.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County to distribute the balance in the hands of Alexander Port, administrator of James McCartney Sankey, deceased, amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1856, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons interested may attend and present their claims, &c. JOHN REED, Auditor.

SMITHFIELD GROUND RENTS.—My Book of Ground Rents, and some Promissory Notes, are placed in the hands of Alex. Port, Esq., for collection. Those who neglect paying before the 25th December inst., will be proceeded against immediately thereafter.
MARGARET DAVIS.
December 3, 1856.

FRY'S CHRISTMAS & New Year's PRESENTS. A very rich assortment of elegant and useful goods of the newest European Productions. 128 ARCH Street, above Philadelphia.

FRY'S Writing Desks, Papeteres, Jewell Cases, Work Boxes, &c., warranted manufactured in our own work shop, from materials seasoned to suit the climate. 128 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia.

FRY'S Dressing Cases of wood or leather, for travelling or home use, are all fitted with articles of real utility and warranted Cutlery, the largest assortment in the city to select from. 128 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia.

FRY'S Cabas, Satchells, Portmoniaes, Travelling Bags, Etouis Cases, Scissors in Cases, Portfolio's, Segar Cases, &c., as low as similar goods can be purchased in the United States. 128 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia. December 3, 1856.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS, AND CULTIVATOR ALMANAC FOR 1857—Embellished with *One Hundred and Forty-two* Engravings, and containing *One Hundred and Forty-four* large duodecima pages. By JOHN J. THOMAS, Author of the "American Fruit Culturist." "Farm Implements," &c. Albany, N. Y.: Luther Tucker & Son.

The subjects treated in this volume, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calender pages, calculated for the Meridians of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, as given in previous issues, include, among others, the following:

I. LAYING OUT FARMS.—(SIX ENGRAVINGS.)
1. General Rules to be Observed.
2. Plan for the Division of a Farm.
3. D. D. T. More's Farm and Buildings.
4. Farm Management and Capital.

II. FARM HOUSES.—(FOURTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)
1. The Art of Planning them.
2. Design for a One-Story Farm House.
3. Design for a Plain Farm House.
4. Design for a Square Farm House.
5. A Bracketted Symmetrical Farm House.
6. A Village or Suburban House.

III. FARM IMPLEMENTS.—(FORTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS.)
1. Plows—for Different Soils—Side Hill and Subsoil.
2. Harrows and Cultivators.
3. Planters and Sowers for Seeds, Corn, Grain, &c.
4. Mowing Machines—Wood's and Ketchum's.
5. Horse Hay and Grain Rakes.
6. Horse Pitch Fork.
7. Washing Machines.
8. Feed Mixer.
9. Corn Shellers.
10. Dederick's Hay Press.
11. Wood's Portable Engine.
12. Voss's Ox Yoke.
13. Cider Mills for Vinegar Factories.

IV. FRUIT CULTURE.—(TWENTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS.)
1. Laying Out and Planting a Fruit Garden.
2. Laying Out Orchards.
3. Mulching and Deep Planting.
4. Dwarf Pear Trees.
5. Notes on Fruit Culture—including *Twenty-two* short articles, and many invaluable facts and suggestions.
6. Culture of the Raspberry.
7. Culture of the Blackberry.

V. ORNAMENTAL PLANTING AND PLANTS.
(SIXTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)
1. Half Hardy Trees and Flowering Shrubs.
2. Herbaceous Perennials.
3. Climbing Annuals.
4. Perennials for Lawns.

VI. ROCK WORK AND RUSTIC STRUCTURES.
(TWENTY-THREE ENGRAVINGS.)
1. Artificial Rock Work.
2. Rustic Seats and Structures.

VII. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.
1. Measures of Length and Surface.
2. Tables of Specific Gravities, Weights, &c.
3. Contents and Size of Cisterns.
4. Velocity of Wind.

VIII. FARM AND GARDEN ECONOMY.
SIXTEEN ENGRAVINGS.)
1. Preparing Soil for Gardens.
2. Valuable Miscellaneous Facts.
3. Packing Trees and Plants.
4. Propagation by Cuttings.
5. Satisfactory Farming.
6. To Prevent Wheat from Sprouting.
7. Mice-Gnawad Trees.

IX. DOMESTIC ANIMALS—(THREE ENGRAVINGS.)
1. Food Consumed by Different Animals.
2. Doctoring Sick Animals, with Rules for Preserving their Health, and Remedies for the more common Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
3. Apparatus for Shearing Sheep.

X. MISCELLANEOUS—(ONE ENGRAVING.)
1. Presence of Mind.
2. The Great Tree—*Sequoia Gigantea.*
3. Supports for Lightning Rods.
4. Paints and Whitewash for Barns.

It will be seen from the foregoing abstract of the contents of the REGISTER for 1857, that it embraces as great and valuable a variety as either of its predecessors. Numbers 1 and 2, for 1855 and 1856, are no less useful now than the day they were issued, and the contents of No. 3 are of equally permanent interest.

Price, Twenty-five Cents for single copies—One Dollar for Five—Two Dollars per Dozen. Those who order, will express *particularly the No. they wish*, to prevent mistakes. we will send to each member of a Club of Four, copies of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the REGISTER for Two DOLLARS.

Large sales of the REGISTER for 1857 can be effected in almost every neighborhood, which we will endeavor to render profitable to any who will engage in it. Address letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to
LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
December 3, 1856. Albany, N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of JOHN HENDERSON, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.
JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Nov. 5, 1856. Executors.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Nathan Scofield, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased.—All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims present them to me for settlement.
ROBERT LOTT, Administrator.
October 27, 1856.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daugnerroetypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

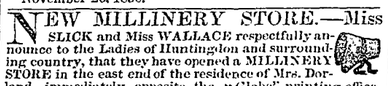
The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingdon, 2.01 P. M., and 8.34 A. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Hopewell, on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found, at prices.



HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.
Allaquippa	One trip a day.	Arrive 11.08
Riddelsburg		" 11.00
		A. M.
Saxton	Leave	6.30 " 10.48
Fishers' Summit	"	6.46 " 10.28
Rough & Ready	"	7.04 " 10.07
Coffee Run	"	7.12 " 9.59
Marklesburg	"	7.28 " 9.42
Pleasant Grove	"	7.42 " 9.30
M'Connellstown	"	7.50 " 9.20
Huntingdon	Arrive	8.05 Leave 9.00
		P. M.
Allaquippa	Leave	11.50 Stay all night
Riddelsburg	"	11.56 at Saxton.
	Arrive	12.12 P. M.
Saxton	Leave	12.20 Arrive 5.44
Fishers' Summit	"	12.40 " 5.24
Rough & Ready	"	12.50 " 5.04
Coffee Run	"	1.00 " 4.54
Marklesburg	"	1.16 " 4.38
Pleasant Grove	"	1.28 " 4.20
M'Connellstown	"	1.38 " 4.16
Huntingdon	Arrive	2.00 Leave 4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.
JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*
November 26, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.
DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY MCMANIGILL.
November 26, 1856.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.—Miss SLICK and Miss WALLACE respectfully announce to the Ladies of Huntingdon and surrounding country, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE in the east end of the residence of Mrs. Dorland, immediately opposite the "Globe" printing office, where they will carry it on in all its various branches.

They have just received from the city an entire new, beautiful and fashionable assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, trimmings, and every article belonging to a Millinery Store, and will be pleased to receive a share of the patronage, and fill the orders of all those who may need anything in their line of business. They flatter themselves able to please the most fastidious.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The teachers and friends of education throughout the County are hereby notified that the next annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will be held in Huntingdon, on Monday, the 22d of December, 1856, at 10 o'clock a. m.. By order of the Board of Managers.
R. MCDIVITT, Secretary.
Huntingdon, Nov. 24, 1856.

ESTATE OF NANCY NEFF. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob Harncane, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Neff, late of West township, deceased, in discharge of Trust for selling real estate of said deceased, and also to distribute the balance in the hands of said Executor in the administration of the personal estate of said deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons must present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

ESTATE OF JOHN BRADLEY.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jonas J. Reed and Thomas G. Stapleton, administrators of John Bradley, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested must present their claims before the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—The following tracts of land will be exposed to public sale by the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1857, according to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, viz:

Walker township:
John Carson,.....416 acres.
Franklin township.
Mary Jorden,..... 60 acres.
Springfield township.
Stacey Young,.....414 acres.
By order of the Commissioners.
Nov. 26, 1856. HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

CAUTION.—This is to give public notice that my wife, Mary Rainey, has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
WILLIAM A. RAINEY.
Barree township, Nov. 19, 1856.

Fresh lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY MCMANIGILL.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize, Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS. AUGUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.
Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1856, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate late of Nathan Scofield, deceased, viz:

One Lot of Ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Moore street 50 feet, and running back at right angles thereto one hundred and twenty-nine feet, adjoining lot of Robert Lott on the West, and lot of Thomas King on the East, having thereon a two story log dwelling house.

Terms—One half the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale, the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
ROBERT LOTT,
Nov. 19, 1856. Administrator of N. Scofield.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of Orders of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, the Tracts of land hereinafter described, situate in said county, and near the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on FRIDAY the 19th day of December, next, as the property of John Ker, late of said county, dec'd, by his administrator, to wit:

All that Tract marked (A) in the diagram annexed to the Return of the Inquest, containing 237 acres and 130 perches; it being the "Mansion Farm" of said deceased. About one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, about 40 acres of which is meadow. Running water for cattle, and might be readily introduced into almost every field in this tract. There are upon it a two-story frame Dwelling House, a large brick Barn, and other buildings. Also, an Apple orchard.

All that Tract marked (C) in said diagram, containing 237 acres 68 perches, and called the "Moore Farm," somewhat more than the half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, and having thereon erected a frame Dwelling House and Bank Barn. On account of the nearness of these two farms to the borough of Huntingdon, and the large amount of meadow upon each, they would

THREE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.—We would offer for sale the following property, viz:—

—A FARM of ninety acres in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, it being one half of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Eby, nearly all cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, choice Lime Stone Land. House and Stable erected thereon, within running water. 1½ miles from Shirleysburg, and 5 miles from Penn'a Rail Road and Canal at Mt. Union.

ALSO—15 acres of choice land adjoining the above on which is erected two good Houses, small Barn, Wood House, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. Fine Orchard with choice fruit. This is a very desirable property and would be suitable for a mechanic, or any person desiring to retire from active life.

ALSO—A FARM in Union township, Huntingdon county, consaining 65 acres, one-half of which is cleared, and balance first quality of Timber land, situated within one mile of the Penn'a Canal and Rail Road at Mill Creek.

Either of the above properties will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to the subscribers at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa. KESSLER & &RO.

September 10, 1856–tf.

$1,200 A YEAR.—1000 AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every part of the United States, to sell a *beautiful and instructive work*, "The PANORAMA of the OLD WORLD and the NEW;" comprising,

A View of the present state of the Nations of the world, their *manners, customs* and *peculiarities*, and their *political, moral, social and industrial* condition; interspersed with HISTORICAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES,

By WILLIAM PINNOCK, Author of the History of *England, Greece and Rome*. Enlarged, revised and embellished with several hundred engravings from designs of Croome, Devereux, and other distinguished artists. It is, also, illustrated with 24 beautifully colored plates, with costumes of various nations, &c., &c.

Agents selling this work have cleared $100 a month.—☞ Send for a specimen copy and prospectus, which will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $3,00, with particulars of agency.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth St. Philadelphia.

N. B.—In addition to the usual percentage, we make an extra inducement to Agents in the way of PREMIUMS.

Nov. 5, 1856. J. W. B.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—LOCATED AT YORK, PA.—Incorporated by authority of an act of Assembly, 1856. During the past year, upwards of one hundred students have been in attendance at this Institution, representing ten States, showing a popularity unsurpassed by any similar establishment.

COURSE OF STUDY Embraces Double Entry Book-keeping, as applied to Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Manufacturing, Shipping, Steam Boating, Individual, Partnership, Compound Company Business, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeited and altered Bank Notes, and Lectures on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

For Circular, &c., address

T. KIRK WHITE,
Nov. 12, 1856. President.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL, takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Alleghany or Railroad street.

Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Scalls, Coburg Cloth, Levella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones, for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HENRY, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE HENRY,
Oct. 15, 1856. Administrator.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.
Market Square, Huntingdon. Pa.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. D. R. GOOD, has located at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Petersburg and surrounding country. Office near Neff's Hotel.

November 19, 1856-3m.*

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the Will of James Campbell, dec'd, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the town of Marklesburg, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1856, at 11 o'clock a. m., ONE HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, situated on the corner of Bedford and R. R. Street, measuring sixty feet in front on Bedford street, and extending back on R. R. street one hundred and sixty feet, with a large weather-boarded frame two-story House, with a store house attached to it; the buildings together measuring 60 feet in front on Bedford street, running back along R. R. street 40 feet. There is also on the premises a good stable and large corn crib, with a good well of never failing water convenient to the house.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand or at the making of the deed, and one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, the interest to be paid half yearly, and the payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

ALEXANDER PORT,
Surviving Administrator of James Campbell, dec'd.
October 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of ENOCH CHILCOTE, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims *against the same to present them duly authenticated for* settlement to DAVID BERKSTRESSER,
October 1, 1856. Administrator.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$28 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quartiers,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00
Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.	

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the *best manner on short notice.* JOHN FRISCH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN GARDNER, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH GARDNER,
Oct. 8, 1856.* Administrator.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having located himself in the borough of Huntingdon *intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing.* All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Hampson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

MORE MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A few more enterprising and active young men can find immediate employment, by which they can make $600 or $1,000 a year, to act as agents for several new and popular works just published exclusively for agents and not for sale in bookstores. We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from $15 to $20 a week. Those who wish to engage in this *pleasant and profitable business, will, for particulars, etc.,* address, C. L. DERBY & CO.,
Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers,
Sandusky City, Ohio.

Editors of Newspapers, by giving the above and following three insertions and calling attention to it, and sending a copy containing it, will receive any three of the following works:

Life of Josephine, by Headly, $1,25; Life of Lafayette, do., $1,25; Life of Napoleon, do., $1,25; Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life, $1,25; Life of Mary and Martha Washington, $1,50; Odd Fellows Amulet, $1.

Any person wishing any of the above books can have them sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the above retail price. Address, C. L. DERBY & CO.

Oct. 8, 1856.–3t

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.—Patented Nov. 20, 1855.—This mill occupies about 2½ feet by 3 feet, and is 4 feet high, weighing 370 pounds, and is worked by hand or horse power, and goes very easily. Two men can make from 6 to 12 barrels of Cider in a day, if the directions are followed.

For sale, at the manufacturers prices, by Messrs. Taylor and Cremer, Huntingdon, Agents. Price $40.

Huntingdon, Sept. 16, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, that the undersigned has been appointed Collector of Assessment No. 7 of said Company, and that he will soon call on said members for the amounts due by them respectively. ROBERT GOSHORN.

October 15, 1856.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN SNYDER, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH McCOY,
D. H. CAMPBELL,
Oct. 15, 1856.* Administrators.

WHAT CAN WOMAN DO?—This long expected book by T. S. ARTHUR, is now ready for Agents and Canvassers. It is having an immense sale, and is considered one of his best efforts. In it will be found Mr. Arthur's views on the vexed question of WOMAN'S RIGHTS,

and what she can do as SISTER, WIFE and MOTHER.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of the price, $1.00. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. We publish all Mr. Arthur's New Books. Send for our list, and terms to Agents. October 15, 1856.

GAS! GAS LIGHTS ARE COMING.—And so are J. & W. SAXTON—Not with Gas, but with an entire new and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Wood and Willow Ware, and every article usually kept in a country store. We have one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS ever offered to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and are determined to sell lower than can be purchased at any other House east of the Alleghany. Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact. We will sell our old stock at cost, and a great deal under cost. Don't forget to call at "THE METROPOLITAN" before purchasing at any other house. We also purchase and store grain, and it is admitted by all that we have the safest place of unloading grain in town. All kinds produce taken in Exchange for Goods. J. & W. SAXTON.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

Everything of the best Cheaper than elsewhere.

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit. Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 8, 1856.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVIT'S.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $500 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.–1m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the *PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.*—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 48 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 9th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F., would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.
September 10, 1856–4m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS.

French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new Delaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all Kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856–3m.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS AT AN OLD STAND.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.

Huntingdon, Oct, 1, 1856.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & *Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c.,* &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.
September 3, 1856–3m.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY.

9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.
August 20, 1856-3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. *Scottsville*, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebraud's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon: R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.
apl16

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION!

Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg.

Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg.

And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856–3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILLADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO.
174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.
September 3, 1856–3m.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4½ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Alleghany street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST!

by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.

Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

THE COMING HOLIDAYS!—Great PREPARATIONS! WM. T. FRY, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and residents of Huntingdon and vicinity for their very liberal patronage, and anticipating all increased demand for articles of his own Manufacture and Importation, has made extensive preparations to supply the same, in his stock *surpassed by none in the city, and to which he is constantly receiving additions from Europe of the newest styles,*) can always be found a choice selection of articles suitable for Bridal, Birthday and Holiday Presents, of the most *recherche* and *unique* description, comprising in part Rich Dressing Cases, Writing Desk, Cabas, Fans, Bronze Bisque and Parian Figures, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, and a rich variety of the useful and ornamental in Ormolu, Bronze, Shell, Mosaic, Papier Mache, &c. Also, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles.

WM. T. FRY,
128 ARCH Street, (opposite the Theatre) Philadelphia.
October 1, 1856–3m.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict *attention to business, and a desire to please,* we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a